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# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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## THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY,.....DECEMBER 15, 1892.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

We have not merely won a victory—we have ended the war. The party methods at the polls, of bartered legislation and corrupted voters is crushed. It will soon become only a putrid reminiscence.

There are forty-four States, and in thirty-seven of these the native born American electors constitute a majority of the voting population. In four foreign born naturalized voters predominate; in three the negro population is in excess of the native white voters.

The electors chosen in the several States are to meet on Monday Jan'y 9, to declare the result in each. It will be transmitted to Washington by a special messenger in each case, and announced by Congress on the second Wednesday in February. The House of Representatives canvasses the electoral vote for President and the United States Senate canvasses the electoral vote for Vice-President.

In France it takes about 4 per cent. of the annual revenue to pay pensions. In this country it takes 40 per cent. We pay more to our pensioners than Germany pays to keep her army of 1,000,000 men on a war footing. The honorable obligation of this country to its disabled veterans has been made the excuse for the most unparalleled jobbery of which the history of civilized government furnishes any example.

*Journal (Rep.)*—Confidentially speaking, this wildcat Democracy seems to have walloped us. The McKinley bill did its own talking, but it does not seem to have done its own fighting.

*Times (Dem.)*—Cleveland and the Republican party have educated the American mind. He told what Democracy was and the Harrisons and McKinleys went so far away that no humbug could bridge the chasm between them and the Constitution. It is a thousand times better to have won with Cleveland. There is no saying that the victory was an accident. The triumph has come from a long four years' fight for principle, and we have won on principle.

It behooves the statesmen who will have the direction of the affairs of the Democratic party henceforth to consider carefully the policy which brought such powerful reinforcement into our ranks, for it is the policy that will keep them with us permanently. It is a plain, straightforward policy. Its main points are, confidence in the commanding power of great principles rather than in artful management, and second, the nomination of candidates whose devotion to these principles is sincere and courageous to the point of self-sacrifice, and whose public record compels the respect of all men.

President Winston of the University has accepted an invitation to address the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, on the subject of the negro. This club is composed of some of the best people in New York, who during each winter season invite prominent thinkers and workers in all fields of human research and activity to present their views to its audiences. Mr. Brander Matthews is President, and among the Vice Presidents are Mr Parke Godwin, Mrs. Courtlandt Palmer. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, Mrs. Dudley Field, Mrs. M. Putman Jacobi and Mr. Anson Phelps Stockes. It is quite a compliment, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, to President Winston to have been invited to address the Nineteenth Century Club at New York. The most prominent celebrities discuss questions before that body, and President Winston is now to take his appropiate place in the galaxy. That North Carolina will have reason to applaud the result of his effort need not be said.

Cardinal Gibbons, says the New York *World*, of the Roman Catholic Church, in a letter to J. R. Thompson, of Chicago, supports the policy of having the World's Fair grounds and buildings kept open on Sundays. He says:

"The Sunday closing of this spectacle would be very unfortunate for many thousands of our countrymen, who would be tempted to spend the day in dissipation. In their name I would favor the opening of the Fair Sunday afternoon to evening, with the provision that all machinery should be stopped and all mechanical and laboring work that will not be urgently necessary should cease. In this I do not see any desecration of the holiness of the day; on the contrary, those who will visit the Fair on these days will be inclined to raise their minds and hearts to him who inspired men who produce such marvellous things."

This is reasonable and right, says the *World*. It should have great influence with Congress. Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has already publicly declared his belief that the Fair should be open on Sundays in the interests of morality and the public welfare. The voices of such men, representing the opinion and sentiment of two large bodies of Christians, deserve most respectful consideration on the part of all who have been disposed to favor Sunday closing for any reason.

President Harrison's suggestive tears of disaster falling upon American capital and labor involved in our industries do not seem to be warranted either by known facts, by faith in wisdom or by the common sense of the American people, or a reasonable reliance upon the political integrity of the letters of an overwhelming majority of his countrymen. Says the Philadelphia *Record*, no one should assume without better evidence than has yet been presented that the new Government intends to inaugurate and carry out a policy destructive of the prosperity of the nation. Such an assumption is based upon insufficient evidence, and is in contention with what is known of the character and purposes of the incoming Executive and Congress. President Harrison does not take a broad, statesmanlike view of this question, and his recommendation that the present Republican Senate shall do nothing to correct a single one of the many defects of the McKinly tariff, but leave the entire subject of revision to the next Congress, indicates rather the warmth of his feeling with regard to this matter than the exercise of that shrewd judgment which he has so conspicuously shown heretofore. This feeling has led the President to indulge in predictions of busines disasters, which had been more sagaciously avoided.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

After January 1st, 1893, the registered letter fee will be reduced to eight cents. ——The Federal supreme court affirms the decision of our State courts that the branch roads of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad are liable to taxation. ——The report of the superintendent of the insane asylum at Raleigh shows that the accommodations are inadequate to the demands made upon the institution. The Legislature will be asked to provide another building. ——A young lady living near Jellico, Tenn., was criminally assaulted and then murdered by a negro tramp Tuesday. The negro was captured and lynched. ——Geo. W. Baber, recently of Norfolk, Va., was poisoned in Chicago by the woman who was living with him as his wife. ——A firm at Yazoo, Miss., fails carrying down with it several other houses. The liabilities are $400,000. ——A farmer and his little 10-year-old son were shot and killed from ambush near Atlanta. ——Zack Rhodes, the deputy marshal tried by the Federal court at Raleigh for killing a moonshiner, was acquitted. ——A man in Seattle, Wash., killed a lady and then killed himself because she would not marry him. ——The Senate has ratified the convention with Chili for the settlement of our claims against that nation. ——A good many Presidential appointments were confirmed last week by the Senate. ——A citizen of Kansas City, Kans., will colonize all the negroes of that town into a self-supporting colony on a tract of 1,000 acres near the town. ——A fearful blizzard is raging in Kansas and Oklahoma. Wires are down and trains blockaded. One express train was lost in the storm and cannot be heard from. Snow drifts are as high as the houses. ——The immediate arrest of the directors of the Panama Canal company has been ordered. ——The silver convention, in session in El Paso, Tex., demands the full remonetization of silver and admission to the Union of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. ——The shameless lynching investigation has begun at St. Stephens, Ala., in which twelve Farmers' Allianceemen are charged with lynching Chambeliss. Counsel for the defence attempted to have reporters excluded from the court room, but failed. ——Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, is making every effort to get the Port Royal and Augusta railroad from under control of the Georgia Central in order to build up Port Royal. If he can do so European capitalists will put on a line of trans-Atlantic steamers. ——A row occurred at a negro dance in East Florence, S. C., Wednesday night, in which one negro was badly cut. ——The warehouse of King & Rhodes, druggists, at Florence, S. C., was burned last week. Their drug store and the postoffice were damaged by the fire. ——Senators Gorman, Carlisle and Brice have been appointed by the Democratic Senatorial caucus a committee to look after Senatorial elections in those States where there will be contests. ——It has been decided to place the monument to Confederate soldiers in Nash square, Raleigh. The Legislature will be asked to appropriate $5,000 to it. ——The Divorce bill in the South Carolina Legislature was killed. ——The Confederate Soldiers' Home bill in the Georgia House of Representatives was so amended as to submit the question to a vote of the people. The Third party people voted against the Home. ——Daniel McLaughlin, from Roanoke, Va., jumped from Brooklyn bridge last week without sustaining any apparent injury. ——The Irish Jasper Greens of Savannah will attend Cleveland's inauguration. ——Many railroad men have assembled at Atlanta for the purpose of fighting the Bacon railroad bills. ——The lower House of the Georgia Legislature voted an annual appropriation of $20.000 to the State militia, a reduction of $10,000. ——There will be a grand Democratic banquet in Richmond, Va., on January 25th, which will be distinctly a Southern affair. ——Sensational developments are expected in the case of a young Englishman who has been living near Centralia, Va., for several years. He has been kept constantly drugged or drunk by parties who have been bleeding his pocket all the while. ——The Baptist State Convention met in Raleigh Thursday. Rev. Dr. Marsh was re-elected president. There were present many distinguished divines from other States. ——An impromptu duel took place on the streets of Jacksonport, Ark., Wednesday between Lee Fago, deputy county clerk, and Edward Blackwood. The former was shot five times and will die. ——Seven horses were burned to death in a fire at Summerville, Ga. ——Mrs. Maybrick is at the point of death. The British Home Office refuses her mother permission to visit the prison. ——The strike of the Rock Island railroad telegraphers is on in full force and its side tracks are blocked with freight trains. ——The Whiskey Trust has advanced the price of whiskey five cents. ——Louisville, Ky., had a quadruple hanging last Friday. ——The Governor appointed Jas. L. Webb to be solicitor in the Eleventh district to succeed Frank I. Osborne. ——Revenue officers captured a moonshine still in Montgomery county. ——The recent shipment of oranges direct from Florida to England proved very satisfactory. ——The Florida Central and Peninsula railroad will build to Savannah. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly report says that business shows no decrease except the usual slacking in new enterprises at this season; that the volume of payments is as large as ever and all industries are more fully employed than ever; that the money markets generally show strong demand; that the holiday trade opens more briskly than usual; that the stock market is rather weak; that produce exports still fall below last year but are largely in excess of imports in value. ——It is plain that the English delegates to the Monetary Conference attended with the fixed purpose of preventing anything definite being done. ——A sensation is caused in Hamburg by the failure of a brokerage firm. They had committed many frauds. ——McLaughlin, who jumped from Brooklyn bridge Thursday is getting on very well. ——The South Carolina House of Representatives passed a bill to repeal the Free Pass act. ——Many silver mines in Colorado are closing. ——A cotton compress in Waco, Texas, on Wednesday compressed 1,346 bales of cotton in nine hours and fifty minutes. ——The stocks of the Augusta, Ga., cotton factories are rising rapidly. ——The Senate Finance committee will soon make its report on the effect of our tariff laws. ——There is a fight going on between the wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Augusta, Ga. ——W. F. Smith & Son, of Winston, N. C., will, on January 1st, begin the manufacture of cigarettes on a large scale.

### Jay Gould.

Mr. Gould was born at Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y., on May 27, 1836. His father, John B. Gould, who died on March 7, 1866, was the first male white child born in the organized county. This event occurred in 1792. The elder Gould was a small farmer and kept a dairy of 20 cows. When Jay first went to the Roxbury school it was observed that he was different from the other boys. He kept out of the rough, good natured games. He preferred to remain indoors, and at noon time cuddled up in some remote corner of the school house.

In early manhood he invested in a tannery at Prattsville, which he afterwards sold, and with all his capital in cash in his pocket bought the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington road to Troy. They were offered in the market then at 10 cents on the dollar, and it was in this transaction that Mr. Gould first met Russel Sage. Mr. Sage had been a Congressman and had a large grocery at Troy. Mr. Sage was interested in railroads running in Troy and he and Mr. Gould took up the Rensselaer and Saratoga. Young Gould made a great deal out of that venture and then changed the base of his operations to the Cleveland and Pittsburg. He bought the stock at 65 and sold it at 120. He then went into the Union Pacific and this was the greatest load of his life, for the stock tumbled to 15, and Mr. Gould often said later that he thought he saw ruin staring him in the face There was a great outcry against his interest in the property and he finally unloaded with profit to himself.

The next great enterprise in which he was interested was the Missouri Pacific, which he bought from Commodore Garrison. The road was then 287 miles long, and was earning $70,000 a week. He gradually developed the system, and in 1883 Mr. Gould proudly averred that his labors for the Missouri Pacific had brought up the road so that it had earned gross $5,100,000 in one month.

Mr. Gould first came into full conspicuousness before the American people as one of the influential powers of the Erie Railway Company. He was a member of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The Erie wars began in February, 1868, and lasted until December of that year. They convulsed the money market, occupied the Courts, agitated Legislatures, and perplexed the country throughout the year. The Erie road was chartered in 1832 as the New York and Erie Railroad Company and was organized in 1833. By the time Mr. Gould became associated with it the original estimate of $3,000,000, which the road was to cost, had been developed into an actual outlay of $50,000,000. The 470 miles of track in 1842 had been expanded into 773 miles in 1868. The revenue of the road in 1865 reached $16,500,000.

Mr. Gould's name will ever be associated with the gold upheaval which culminated on Black Friday, September 24, 1869. Mr. Gould was president of Erie, and James Fisk, Jr., was his associate.

At a famous dinner, at which were present President Grant, Cyrus W. Field, Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and others, these latter financiers extracted from the General his position on finance.

Early in September gold touched 137⅛. Gold continued to move upward, and Gould and his friends owned about sixty millions. They bought more and on Black Friday forenoon gold was up to 162½. While Fisk, Albert Speyers and others were buying at these great figures, Gould, it is generally known, was quietly selling. When the collapse came a few minutes after noon, gold dropped in a quarter of an hour from 162½ to 133, and half of Wall street was in ruin. Gould always said that he lost $4,000,000.

At one time he was the owner of both the New York *World* and New York *Tribune*. The former he sold to Mr. Pulitzer. After Mr. Greeley's death President Ottendorfer, of the Western Union Company, got control of the *Tribune*. When Mr. Whitelaw Reid wanted the *Tribune* it is said Gould stepped in and bought it and held it for Mr. Reid until D. O. Mills, Reid's father-in-law, came to his relief, advanced the money and got the paper away from Gould. Then Mr. Reid bought the paper from Mr. Mills and is now its owner.

No two estimates agree as to the amount of Mr. Gould's fortune. The most conservative figures place it at about $60,000,000, while some people in Wall street, who think they know, figure that he must have gotten together fully $100,000,000.

Ten years ago last March there were rumors on the street that Mr. Gould was financially embarrassed; that he had been called upon for large amounts of money he had borrowed; that he could not borrow any more, and that he had been selling the stock with which he is most thoroughly identified, and had sold some of them through his enemies, notably James R. Keen, in order to blind the public while he was unloading. Thereupon, Mr. Gould, in order to set these rumors at rest, invited to his private office at No. 80 Broadway, Cyrus W. Field, Russell Sage, and Frank Work, the particular friend of William H. Vanderbilt and senior partner of the stock house of Work, Strong & Co. To these persons Mr. Gould forthwith displayed securities of the par value of $54,000,000. Mr. Sage cut open the packages and found that they contained $23,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph shares, $12,000,000 of Missouri Pacific Railway stock, about $8,000,000 of Elevated Railway stocks and $2,000,000 of the common stock of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad. All of the Western Union and Missouri Pacific certificates were those originally issued to Mr. Gould, and the power of attorney upon the back was not negotiable, nor could they have been used as collateral for loans.

When they had satisfied themselves that Mr. Gould owned outright over one-fourth of the capital of Missouri Pacific the callers evinced a unanimous desire to get away. Mr. Gould delayed them a moment by offering to show them a few of his bonds, but was interrupted by his genial secretary, who had already done a fair morning's work in supervising the removal of the stocks from the Trust Company's vaults to the office, with the deprecatory remark that it would require a couple of carriages to bring down the bonds.

Upon "Lakeview Plot," the highest ground in Woodlawn Cemetery, stands the Gould mausoleum, a stately granite structure of Ionic design. It is the costliest, the most beautiful, and, compared with the other costly tombs, the simplest in the cemetery.

Before the work began Mr. Gould made three stipulations about the construction of the mausoleum. First, that it should be built as strongly and as massively as possible; second, that it should not be pretentiously large; third, that as great simplicity as possible in the construction be observed. Upon this last point Mr. Gould laid the greatest stress.

The largest bell in the world, the famous "Giants of Giants" at Moscow, has a circumference of 68 feet, is 21 feet high, and weighs 443,772 pounds.

### OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

**Gov. Carr's Majority Nearly Reaches Forty Thousand.**

The State Canvassing Board completed its work Tuesday afternoon. The canvass of the Gubernatorial vote showed that the plurality of Carr over Furches for Governor was 39,761. It would have run over 40,000 if the returns from every county had been sent in, but four counties failed to send in the returns for State officers. They were Wilkes, Vance, Duplin and Onslow.

The following are the totals as shown by the canvass:

FOR GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carr, d, | 129,955 |
| Furches, r, | 90,174 |
| Exum, p p, | 45,592 |
| Templeton, pr, | 2,436 |

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Doughton, d, | 129,765 |
| Moody, r, | 90,330 |
| Cobb, p p, | 45,465 |
| Candler, pr, | 2,389 |

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coke, d, | 129,630 |
| Amis, r, | 90,114 |
| Durham, p p, | 45,383 |

FOR AUDITOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Furman, d, | 129,371 |
| Grant, r, | 90,124 |
| Butler, E. G., p p, | 45,356 |
| Nelson, D. B., pr, | 2,359 |

FOR TREASURER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bain, d, | 129,545 |
| Dockery, r, | 89,936 |
| Worth, p p. | 45,645 |
| Bonner, pr, | 2,344 |

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scarborough, d, | 129,597 |
| Perrisho, r, | 90,139 |
| Woody, p p, | 44,441 |
| Root, pr, | 2,337 |

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Osborne, d, | 129,411 |
| Purnell, r, | 89,917 |
| Lyon, p p, | 44,200 |

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| MacRae, d, | 136,063 |
| Ball, r, | 99,750 |

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shuford, d, | 135,604 |
| Norwood, r, | 99,155 |

In Rowan county there were 156 votes for Joseph J. Davis for Supreme Court Justice.

The constitutional amendment failed to carry by a vote of 120,476 for, and 135,968 against.

The following is the vote for Congressmen:

FIRST DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Branch, d, | 14,163 |
| Riddick Gatling, p p and r, | 11,576 |
| Bonner, pr, | 57 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodard, d, | 13,925 |
| Cheatham, r, | 11,814 |
| Thorne, p p, | 5,457 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grady, d, | 12,457 |
| Clark, r, | 5,271 |
| Koonce, p p, | 9,869 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bunn, d, | 14,640 |
| Strowd, p. p, | 12,916 |
| Williamson, r, | 2,106 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Williams, d, | 13,746 |
| Settle, r, | 14,075 |
| Lindsay, p p, | 4,358 |
| Love, pr, | 424 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander, d, | 16,624 |
| Maynard, p p, | 12,127 |

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henderson, d, | 14,303 |
| Holton, r, | 9,136 |
| Spuford, r, | 5,399 |

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brower, d, | 16,806 |
| Wilcox, r, | 13,215 |
| Patton, p p, | 3,564 |

NINTH DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Crawford, d, | 16,010 |
| Pritchard, r, | 14,060 |
| Brown, | 872 |

### Mr. Duke's Liberal Offer.

Reference was made last week, says the *North Carolinian*, to the earnest effort that is to be made to increase the endowment of Trinity College. Mr. Ben Duke, of Durham, has made a proposition to insure the lives of fifty men between the ages of 40 and 50 years, for $10,000 each for the benefit of the endowment fund of Trinity College upon condition that the two conferences in the State will guarantee the running expenses of the college on a high plane of usefulness till this plan of raising an endowment of $500,000 shall be realized upon in sufficient amount, by the deaths of the parties insured, to relieve the conference of their obligations to carry these expenses. Under this plan Mr. Duke would have to pay out in the neighborhood of $20,000 a year, and all the other Methodists in the State $10,000. In the next generation Trinity College would have an endowment of five hundred thousand dollars. The Western Methodists have agreed to raise their $5,000, and no doubt the Methodists of Eastern North Carolina will do likewise. This is a novel, safe and certain way of obtaining a magnificent endowment and Mr. Duke is entitled to the gratitude of all Methodists and the thanks of the entire State.

### A Remarkable Clock.

Japan possesses a remarkable time-piece. It is contained in a frame three feet wide and five feet long, representing a moonday landscape of great beauty. In the foreground plum and cherry trees and rich plants appear in full bloom; in the rear is seen a hill, gradual in ascent, from which apparently flows a cascade, admirably imitated in crystal. From this point a threadlike stream meanders, encircling rocks and islands in its windings, and finally losing itself in a far-off stretch of woodland. In a miniature sky a golden sun turns on a silver wire, striking the hours on silver gongs as it passes. Each hour is marked on the frame by a creeping tortoise, which serves the place of a hand. A bird of exquisite plumage warbles at the close of each hour, and as the song ceases a mouse sallies forth from a neighboring grotto, and, scampering over the hill to the garden, is soon lost to view.

It is said that Edison has already secured a clear profit of over $1,500,000 from the sale of his phonographs.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

### An Odd Occupation.

Chicago Tribune.]

Among Chicago's industries is a factory where the manufacture of shoes for corpses is carried on exclusively. Last year this factory turned out 20,000 pairs of such shoes.

Out of five neat black boxes a representative of the firm took as many different sizes. These were adults' and children's shoes. The material corresponds with the purpose of their use. The shoes are certainly nice to look at. The soles are cut out of pasteboard and are covered with grained paper. The uppers are a combination of quilted satin and crochet work. A ribbon, inserted at the top and tied in a neat bow knot, holds the shoes to the foot.

"Men's shoes are always black," it was said. "Occasionally we turn out a lot of brown ones. We have had special orders for men's white shoes, but only in a few instances. Shoes for women and children are always white. They are not expensive; $5 to $6 will purchase a dozen pairs."

The burial shoe, as described above, is a patented article. It was designed by a Joliet (Ill.) woman milliner, who now enjoys the profits of her idea. The Chicago Burial Shoe Company has been in existence for nearly a decade, and is catering to an ever-increasing demand. The firm employs a traveling man, who covers all the territory between Maine and California. It takes ten girls and several machines to keep up with his orders. The average monthly output is 15,000 pairs during the dull season; it increases to 25,000 during the busy period, which commences September 1.

### Reasons for Republican Defeat.

The following compilation of reasons assigned for the "removal" of the Republican party has been made up from the published statements of editors, politicians and others. The exhibit is formidable and the divergence of opinion somewhat pronounced:

Brick.
Carnegie.
McKinley bill.
Bill McKinley.
Dave Martin.
Whitelaw Reid.
The Ice-Wagon.
Egan on the porch.
The foreign vote.
Chairman Hackett.
School question.
Blaine's magazine article.
Secret ballot.
Force bill.
Negro revolt.
German flop.
Quay's refusal to help.
Over confidence.
The *Irish World*.
Peck's figures.
Tom Reed's levity.
Jim Blaine's brevity.
Tom Carter's blunders.
'Lies abuse and deception.'—Tom Dolan.
Sixty-five-cent wheat.
Hayseed unrest.
Wayne MacVeagh and Walter Q. Gresham.
George Ticknor Curtis's hoodooism.
Depew's freshness.
Cleveland's luck.
Labor unions.
Harrison's cold shoulder.
Lack of votes.

### A Wage Earner's Views.

A workingman, who seems to have a good head on his shoulders, writes to the New York *Herald* to suggest some reforms which he believes to be greatly needed. He catalogues them as follows:

I. Do not allow paupers and criminals of any nationality to land on our shores.

II. Let it be the duty of the government to stop all strikes by compelling employers and employes to submit to arbitration.

III. Reduce the standard time of a day's labor to correspond with the progress of inventions which throw workmen out of employment.

IV. Destroy all combines which tend to increase the price of the necessaries of life.

V. See to it that all classes of the people are properly represented in State Legislatures and Congress, since they know better than others what is wanted in their special departments of industry.

VI. Make every dealer and every corporation liable to punishment for selling an article which has been adulterated.

We have nearly all of these laws on the statute books already. One of our difficulties is that they are not properly enforced for the reason that human nature frequently yields to temptation. Our laws are all right; the enforcement of them is all wrong. In making laws we have one foot on the millennium; in enforcing them we have the other foot somewhere else Our correspondent is right in declaring that we ought to lift up the stray foot and stand with both feet on square justice

### Nicknames of the States.

Arkansas is the Bear State; California, the Golden State; Colorado, the Centennial; Connecticut, the Nutmeg State; Delaware is the Blue Hen State; Florida, the Peninsular State; Georgia, the Empire State of the South; Illinois, the Sucker State; Indiana, the Hoosier State; Iowa, the Hawkeye State; Kansas, the Garden State.

Kentucky is the Cornercracker State; Louisiana, the Pelican, an allusion to the coat of arms, while a similar reason has inspired the nickname given to Maine, the Pine Tree State. Massachusetts is the Old Bay State; Michigan, the Wolverine State; Minnesota, the Gopher State, the zoology of both furnishing the designations. Mississippi is the Bayou State, an allusion to a geographical feature. Missouri is poetically known as the Pennsylvania of the West.

Nevada is the Sage Hen State; New Hampshire, the Granite State; New York, the Empire State; North Carolina, the Tar State; Ohio, the Buckeye; Pennsylvania is the Keystone; Rhode Island is the Little Rhody; South Carolina, the Palmetto State; Tennessee is the Big Bend State; Texas, the Lone Star; Vermont, the Green Mountain; Virginia, the Old Dominion; West Virginia, the Panhandle, and Wisconsin the Badger State.

### Brains and No Brains.

A gentleman travelling in a mining country, encountered an old Irishman turning a windlass which hauled up ore out a shaft. His hat was off, and the sun poured down upon his unprotected head. "Don't you know the sun will injure your brain if you expose it in this manner?" said the gentleman. The Irishman wiped his forehead. "Do you think I'd be doin' this all day if I had any brains?" he asked.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.


# COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

——OF THE——

## LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

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Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks
**Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,**
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**Walter Watson's Family Grocery,**
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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce, Poultry, etc.

**Robert M. Prior,**
Person Street.
Fine Family Groceries all the Year Round. Canned Goods, Poultry and Country Produce.

**A. S. Huske, Agt.,**
Shipper of the
Celebrated Scuppernong Grape, and Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries and Fine Confections.

**S. G. Ayer,**
Person St.,
Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

**A. H. Watson,**
No. 56 S. W. Jamb Market Square,
Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

**B. G. Hollingsworth,**
1st Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

**Jos. P. Cook,**
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

**S. A. Phillips,**
PERSON STREET.
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

**A. B. Williams,**
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

**Pemberton's Book & Music House,**
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

**Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.**
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

**B. R. Taylor,**
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

**T. S. Lutterloh,**
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

**Martin House,**
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

**N. Ingram,**
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

**C. P. Overby,**
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

**CHAS. GLOVER,**
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

MANUFACTURING.

**Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,**
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,**
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

**Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,**
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Cotton Mills,**
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

**Fayetteville Cedar Works,**
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

**Fayetteville Ice Co.,**
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

**Goodwin & Remsburg,**
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

**Walter Watson,**
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

**McMillan Bros.,**
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

**A. A. McKethan, Jr.**
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

**Merchant Mills,**
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

**Carolina Machine Company,**
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

**J. A. Lambeth,**
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

**Ransom Burns,**
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

**Geo. A. Burns,**
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

**J. M. Martin,**
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

**J. R. McNeill & Son,**
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

**W. J. McDonald,**
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 3 and 4 Green Street.

**E. L. Clark,**
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

**J. M. Martin,**
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

**J. A. Burns & Co.,**
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

**F. W. Thornton,**
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

**Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,**
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

**C. H. Calais & Co.,**
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

**Isadore Jackson,**
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

**H. R. Horne,**
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

**W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

**Novitzky & Bro.,**
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

**W. A. Crawford,**
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

**The Racket Clothing Co.,**
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

**W. N. Tillinghast,**
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.

**Warren Prior & Son,**
JEWELERS.
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

**Frank Beasley,**
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

**J. J. Whaley,**
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

**S. Sheetz & Sons**
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

**W. B. LaFar,**
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

**H. I. McDuffie,**
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

**Jno. A. Pemberton,**
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

**Geo. A. Thomson,**
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

**John Underwood,**
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

**POE & CO.,**
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 15, 1892.


### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We send out with this issue the President's message in the form of a supplement.

The message is remarkable—we say it with all deference to the chief magistrate of our country—for what seems to us to be laughable adherence of the President to the exploded deductions of the protectionists from the census concerning the wealth of the United States in 1860 and in 1880 and 1890. The figures given are worthless. For example, in one census the value of the sheep before shearing, of the wool after shearing, of the wool yarn made therefrom, of the cloth made from the yarn, and of the clothes made from the cloth, were all separately stated and then added together to give the wealth of the nation in wool products; whereas the value of the ready-made, or otherwise made, clothes would of course comprise all the separate values mentioned, except that of the sheep meat. In other censuses, these separate values were not thus aggregated, or they were so only in part.

The President was particularly unfortunate in this sentence:

> The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fellows at Fall River.

As we have repeatedly had occasion to point out the English agriculturist has fought shy of our country since the very period which the President, following the habit of the protectionsts, points to as the awful example, to-wit, 1860. And, as to Manchester and Fall River, Mr. Harrison could not possibly have picked out an illustration so diametrically opposed to what he was trying to prove. Emigrants from Manchester literally created Fall River, but the time when their emigration took place was under the low tariff which prevailed under Democratic rule before 1860. Since 1860, the emigration from the Manchester district to Fall River has almost entirely ceased.*

Again: the President "gives himself away" on the subject of the merchant marine. There have not been any rebel cruisers on the high seas since the Shenandoah left off her work twenty-seven years ago. A very small per centage of British ships receive a government subsidy. What therefore restrains American built ships, great numbers of which are employed in the coasting and lake trades, from taking to the high seas again in competition with the hated Britain? The Republican tariff has made the cost of building ships in this country so great that as soon as we meet the Englishman on neutral ground, he drives us from the field. That is to say, an American ship that costs $500,000 to build in America cannot afford to carry freights as cheaply as a British ship of like capacity that costs say $350,000. Traders care nothing for the flag. They patronize the cheapest line. The result is that, whereas before the war under Democratic rule we not only carried in American ships American goods but were nip and tuck with Great Britain in carrying the goods of other nations, now our flag is literally driven from the seas. This is not because, in the progress of civilization, American seamen, American mechanics, American ship designers, have fallen behind the British. No. The American *people*, now that the South has again become a part of them, are the most civilized in the world. The American lawgiver, on the contrary, of the Republican type since the war that has ruled this country in his grotesque way, is as far behind the British lawgiver and the anti-bellum American lawgiver, in civilization, as the Red Indian is behind the Republican lawgiver.

Outside of the two points above mentioned, the President's message is a summary of routine departmental matters. Where he has departed from the latter, he must, we regret to say, be held to have made himself ridiculous.

### NOTHING FOR CHARITY.

The public were not surprised at Jay Gould's will, they were too well acquainted with his character and methods. The New York *World* says: "There was no reason for expecting any public benefactions. The man who had never shown any unselfish concern for the public during his life was not likely to have cared what the public thought of him when he was dead. Hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue. Jay Gould, as his few eulogists have said, was no hypocrite. He did not care what people thought of him so long as they did not interfere with his lawless schemes of rapacious avariciousness. And nothing in his whole life was more truly characteristic than his disposal of his riches by will. Sane men crown and in a measure atone for a life of sordid money-getting by bequeathing their wealth to noble public uses when they die and can no longer use or enjoy it. Not so Jay Gould. His dead hand distributes all his ill-gotten gain to his own family and seeks to tie it there forever with the same unrelenting disregard of higher obligations that marked the cold cunning of his life-long accumulation. The poor of the city which poured wealth into his coffers might have been housed in comfortable, healthful and self-supporting tenements, such as George Peabody provided for the poor of London, from the gift of a tithe of Gould's fortune. Thousands of poor and capable young men might have received a liberal education through an endowment which would not have sensibly diminished his estate. A great free library, worthy of the metropolis, would have done something to honor his memory.

But he left nothing to the public—not so much as a single picture for its Museum of Art. He left not even a remembrance to a friend or a gratuity to a servant. Not being able to take his hoarded millions with him he gave them to his children and his kin, and sought with legal craft to prevent them from devising the same except to their issue. To some men doing good is a necessity. To Jay Gould it was not even a luxury. He died as he had lived, an incarnation of cold-blooded selfishness.

### FALSE PREDICTIONS.

Before the election, for five Presidential terms past, the negroes have been told by their leaders—mostly depraved white men, sometimes negro emissaries from Washington or elsewhere—that many dreadful things would happen to them if a Democratic President were elected. The particular prediction which naturally most terrified them was that they would be put back into slavery. Well, a Democratic President has been elected, and the same State Constitution and the same Federal Constitution remain and will remain to protect them. Now let them call to a severe account the wicked men who disturbed their peace of mind and came near disturbing the peace of the commonwealth by falsehoods intended only to serve the selfish purposes of those who uttered them.

No, the negro will never again be a slave in America. The white man's interest, if nothing else, forbids it.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

The Attorney General's biennial report shows that there was a falling off of 300 criminal cases a year in this State as compared with the previous two years.

* * *

At the last elections about thirty States voted under the Australian ballot system. The Republicans are not enthusiastic over it, but it worked so well that it has come to stay.

* * *

The New York *Herald* is advocating Mr. Charles Dana, editor of the New York *Sun* for Senator, to succeed Mr. Hiscock. This is absurd, as Mr. Dana is a well known high protectionist, and a bitter enemy of Mr. Cleveland's.

* * *

One of the most gratifying of all the results of the election is the failure of the fusion against Justice MacRae to "work." On the contrary, Judge MacRae received the highest vote cast for any person at the late election in this State, his vote being 136,063.

* * *

The famous Oaks plantation in South Carolina has been sold for the phosphate deposits on it for $40,000 It plays a conspicuous part in several of Simm's novels, and Marion and his men were often encamped here. One of the great attractions of the old plantation is a long avenue of ancient oak trees as gnarled and rugged as the typical oaks of the poet.

* * *

It is a curious commentary on the predictions of the anti-Cleveland democrats that Cleveland could not carry North Carolina, that the official returns just canvassed show that Cleveland led the State ticket. How far the failure to send in returns from Duplin, Onslow, Vance and Wilkes may have affected the result, we do not know, but it is quite apparent that those who worked up the anti-Cleveland bugaboo as a reason for concentrating our strength on the local tickets, were very bad prophets, indeed.

* * *

All the talk is based upon the assumption that the Brussels Conference is a foredoomed failure and that there is an end of hope for an international agreement. The feeling, says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, is universal that this country must now decide for itself what it will do. Nobody is satisfied with the Sherman law. Most men on both sides regard it as positively mischievous. Yet there is no plan in anybody's mind for a substitute. It seems now not unlikely that the matter will resolve itself into a square fight for free coinage on the one side and the entire abandonment of coinage on the other. If any middle ground is to be occupied it is yet to be found.

* * *

Bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona Territories were passed by the House last winter. Every effort will be made to get them through the Senate this winter. There ought to be no doubt, says Senator Faulkner, about the result. There will be none if fairness is not altogether subordinated to partisanship by the Republican Senators. There is reason to believe that some of them at least will consider justice first. There are several Republican Senators who cannot oppose the admission of these Territories with any show of reason or consistency. They hold their own seats by virtue of the admission of Territories less populous than either of these, and less ready in point of development for Statehood. Every reason that exists for their presence in the Senate is equally a reason for the presence there of Senators from New Mexico and Arizona.

* * *

The Panama Canal scandal has culminated in the arrest of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps and his son Charles, with some of the other directors. This will, says the Wilmington *Star*, in all probability, be followed by other arrests, as it seems that a wholesale system of bribery was resorted to, many of the Paris papers having been bribed to support the scheme, and many members of the Chamber bribed to support and vote for it, the sums paid ranging all the way from $500 up to thousands. In this and in other ways it is claimed that about $20,000,000 was fraudulently disposed of, and one of the objects of the proceedings now being taken is to find out, if they can, what became of the money which didn't go into the hands of the legislators and the newspaper men. It is provoking, it is true, to have so much money gobbled up, but those who lose it may console themselves with the reflection that it would have been sunk in the ground, anyway, and that it would take all the cash that France could scrape together for years to cut a ship canal through the mountains of rock on the line which Lesseps selected. The only reason in the world which could have suggested its selection, was, perhaps, that it was about the narrowest point between the two oceans.

## GROVER CLEVELAND'S SPEECH AT THE REFORM CLUB BANQUET.

**The Reform Club Celebrated the Democratic Victory by a Brilliant Banquet Saturday Night.**

E. Ellery Anderson, President of the Reform Club, sat at the middle of the table. Grover Cleveland was on his right. W. F. Harrity was on his left. Scores of other prominent representatives of the triumphant Democracy from every part of the country were present. The following is Mr. Cleveland's speech:

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have nothing new or startling to say to you, and I hope to do little more than remind you of the meaning and significance of this occasion.

As we are here gathered together, we represent those who have been willing to risk all consequences in a battle for principles which are grounded in purest patriotism, because they accord with the purposes and objects of our free institutions.

A plain feature of this gathering, which I am sure warms the hearts of all of us, is our celebration of one of the grandest and most complete victories ever achieved in the struggle for right and justice; and our glad greeting of the brightest light of triumph our generation has seen bursting from the clouds of defeat and discouragement.

Let me suggest to you, however, that we can contemplate nothing more gratifying in connection with this assemblage than the proof it affords that the American people can be trusted to manage the Government which has been given into their keeping. If there are those who have been disappointed and disheartened by the extent to which our people have been deceived and misled, or who, with fear, have seen heedlessness of the duty of citizenship open wide the door of corrupting influences, or who, with sad forebodings, have beheld popular rule nearing the fatal rocks of a debauched suffrage, or who have mourned because appeals to selfishness and promises of unequal advantages were apparently undermining that patriotism which alone justifies our hope of national perpetuity, let this occasion and the events which have led to it reinstate their faith and their confidence in their countrymen.

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

If it has seemed to those striving for better public sentiment that the disposition was growing among our people to regard their Government as a depositary of individual benefits to be importuned and threatened and despoiled, let them take heart from the evidences now before our eyes that there is still abroad in the land a controlling belief that our Government should be a source of just and beneficent rule, proudly supported by free men, protected by their care and watchfulness and returning to all our people with equal hand the safety and happiness it holds in store for them.

If we have learned that an appeal to the patriotism of our countrymen and an honest presentation of political principles to their intelligence and judgment are not in vain, the thought must not escape us that while our people will in the end repay with their support the political party which addresses their understanding and reason, instead of their prejudices and selfish interests, they will surely revenge themselves upon those who deceive or betray them.

The National Democracy and its allies in political principle rejoice over the defeat of those whose fate is full of instruction and warning. While we find in our triumph a result of popular intelligence which we have aroused, and a consequence of popular vigilance which we have stimulated, let us not for a moment forget that our accession to power will find neither this intelligence nor this vigilance dead or slumbering. We are thus brought face to face with the reflection that if we are not to be tormented by the spirits which we ourselves have called up, we must hear above victorious shouts the call of our fellow-countrymen to public duty, and must put on a garb befitting public servants.

A RESPONSIBLE TASK TO PERFORM.

The sentiment suggested by this occasion which should dwarf all others has relation to the responsibility which awaits those who now rejoice in victory. If we redeem the promises we have made to the voters of our land the difficulty of our task can hardly be exaggerated. Conditions involving most important interests must be reviewed and modified, and perplexing problems menacing our safety must be settled. Above all, and as the ultimate object of all we do, the rights and the welfare of our people in every condition in life must be placed upon a more equal plane of opportunity and advantage.

I am confident the wisdom of the Democratic party will be equal to the emergency, and I base my confidence upon the belief that it will be patriotically true to its principles and traditions and will follow the path marked out by true American sentiment.

We should not enter upon our work in the least spirit of resentment nor in heedless disregard of the welfare of any portion of our citizens. The mission of our party and the reforms we contemplate do not involve the encouragement of jealous animosities nor a destructive discrimination between American interests.

In order that we may begin with free hands we should vigorously oppose all delusions which have their origin in undemocratic teachings or in demagogic attempts to deceive the people. Mere catch-words which, if they mean anything, have no relation to sound policy, and phrases invented to please the ear of the victims of cunning greed, ought not to stand in our way. Looking beyond all these things we shall find just principles furnishing a vantage ground from which we can lay out a safe course of action.

NOTHING SHABBY IN ECONOMY.

We should strive to rid ourselves and our countrymen of the idea that there is anything shabby or disgraceful in economy, whether in public or private life. If extravagance in public expenditure has prevailed in the past it affords no excuse for its continuance, and there is no breach of duty so palpable as the waste of money held by public servants for the people's uses.

Our Government was founded in a spirit of frugality and economy, and its administration should not depart from those lines. We need no glitter nor show to divert our people from turbulent thoughts. We have a more substantial guarantee against discontent in a plain and simple plan of rule in which every citizen has a share. In order that this should do its perfect work it is essential that there should exist among our people a wholesome and disinterested love for their Government for its own sake, and because it is a heritage belonging to all.

The cultivation of such a sentiment is not only a high duty, but an absolute necessity to the consummation of the reforms we enter upon. We shall utterly and disgracefully fail if we attempt these reforms under the influence of petty partisan scheming or the fear of jeopardizing personal political fortunes. They can only be accomplished when unselfish patriotism guides the aspirations of our people and regulates the action of their chosen servants.

We who are to be charged with the responsibility of making and executing the laws should begin our preparations for the task by a rigid self-examination and by a self purgation from all ignoble and unworthy tendencies threatening to enter into our motives and designs. Then may we enjoin upon all our countrymen the same duty, and then may we hope to perform faithfully and successfully the work entrusted to our hands by a confiding people.

IT PLEASED MR. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged applause. At first there was a round of applause at the end of every sentence of his speech. Mrs. Cleveland, looking down from her place in the gallery, smiled at these exhibitions of enthusiasm.

When Mr. Cleveland reached that part of his speech where he referred to "the national Democracy—and their allies," he paused for a moment after the word "Democracy," and the audience, catching up his meaning, began to call, "Mugwumps," "Mugwumps." He smiled and waiting until the cheering had died away before he finished the sentence. His reference to economy, not only in public but in private life, excited first laughter and then loud cheering, and when he sat down there was more loud cheering, and his health was heartily pledged.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. S. E. Gregorie's cottage at Blowing Rock, N. C., with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire last week. Estimated loss $3,000, insurance, $1,500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Reed evidently regards the President's message as an obituary of the republican party. While it was being read from the clerk's desk he stepped up to the speaker's rostrum and said: "Mr. speaker, I presume when the obituary is concluded the house will adjourn out of respect to the deceased."—*Ex.*

A despatch from Statesville says: Fire broke out this morning in Humphrey & Taylor's general store and destroyed Humphrey & Taylor, general store; Marshall & Bawley, general store; F. A. Sherrill, general store; J. Stephaney, clothing; C. E. Propest, fancy groceries; W. F. Hall, druggist. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. J. W. Taylor and J. E. Humphrey were arrested and are on trial. The loss is $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: C. M. Lambertson, of Nebraska, to be Assist Secretary of the Treasury, vice A. E. Nettleton, resigned; Charles C. Cole, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, vice Charles P. James, retired; James W. McDill, of Iowa, to be an inter-state commerce commissioner, re-appointed; Person C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland.

Mr. Ben T. Webb, of Birmingham, Alabama; son of Rev. J. B. Webb, of this place, has invented a gun to throw dynamite bombs with powder. The gun will throw the bombs six miles. A stock company has been organized with $500,000 capitalization and Mr. Webb has been given $225,000 of stock in it for the sole right to manufacture the guns. We are pleased to hear of the great good fortune of a native of this place. It is a great invention. We have several men in Kinston with inventive genius. They have accomplished much already and we hope they will be stimulated to yet larger efforts and, in consequence thereof, reap a larger success than has yet been attained by them.—*Kinston Press Press.*

A story comes from Pittsburg, which is startling, if true. It is to the effect that a cook who was employed by the Carnegie mills to prepare food for the non-Union men, who were being boarded by the company, has confessed that he was at the same time in the pay of the strikers, and had been bribed by a promise of $5,000 to poison the food of the non-Union men, make them sick and thus break them up. It is stated that not only were many of the men made ill, but that some deaths resulted from the poison introduced into their food. Some of the leading strikers are said to be implicated; and a Homestead druggist and physician as well. We are not inclined to accept this story as true: for it is too diabolical to be credited except on the clearest proof. But yet, it is stated as a fact that the men have suffered from sickness and six have died; and Mr. E. I. Beck, counsel for the Carnegie Company, thinks there is no doubt that they were poisoned. But that the poisoning was done by the strikers as a means of warfare against the non-union men is too horrible a thought for it to be believed except on very direct evidence. If it proves to be true, the country will be shocked and labor organizations will suffer from the circumstance.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

### Let them Have One of Fayetteville.

The *United States Investor* will begin on Saturday, January 7th, 1893, the publication of its prize essays upon American cities and towns. It offers $1,000 in prizes for essays of not more than one column each—one column to consist approximately of one thousand words. The towns and cities from which essays have already been received are 120 in number.

These essays will be received until Dec. 31, 1892, and should be signed by the full name and address of the writer to whom will be assigned a certain number, over which his essay will be printed. When the judges have rendered their decision, the names of the successful competitors and those who receive honorable mention will be published.

The following distinguished gentlemen have consented to act as judges to award these prizes:

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Mass.
Hon. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia.
Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan.

The prizes will be sub-divided as follows:

For the best essay respecting an American city or town, $500; for the second best essay respecting any American city or town, $300; for the third best essay respecting any American city or town, $200.

Each essay is to deal with the merits of the city or town chosen as its subject, either as a desirable place of residence; as affording opportunities for investment; as a place of peculiar location; as a place of unusual rapid growth; as a place in which an unusually large amount of capital and labor is employed in any particular industry; as a place possessed of great undeveloped resources, such as water power, coal and iron, etc., which is peculiar because it has long escaped attention; as a place of great historical interest; or as possessing any other claim to unique interest or special distinction. The essay may cover either one or all of the above topics.

In awarding the prizes, the judges will consider the literary merits of the essays, as well as the merits of the town or city described, They will not, however, go outside of the essay itself for evidence that the town or city possesses any special interest. Any claims which even a well-known city may have to distinction within the intent upon which these prizes are offered must rest wholly upon what is said by the essayist within the space of the column alloted to him. This condition, together with the consideration of literary merit, will give the essayist an even chance. All the essays which are intended for competion should be marked as such and forwarded to either of the offices of the *United States Investor*, 185 Franklin St., cor. of Pearl, Boston; 335 Broadway, New York; 241 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## Washington Letter.

From the OBSERVER'S Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1892.

President-elect Cleveland's Reform Club speech gave great satisfaction to the democrats in Congress, but so much cannot be said for the misunderstanding, not to call it what some democrats do, which resulted in an apparent slight to Speaker Crisp at the hands of the managers of the banquet. If Speaker Crisp had not been wanted he should not have been asked. He occupies to day the highest official position controlled by the democratic party, and no matter whether one agrees with all his views or not he is entitled to respect and consideration from every democrat. Democrats who opposed Mr. Crisp's election to the Speakership of the present House, and who will oppose his election to the Speakership of the next House are outspoken in their denunciation of the mismanagement which allowed Mr. Crisp to furnish the press with copies of his speech and then did not give him an opportunity to deliver it. They regard it as a slight to his official position and not to him personally.

Senator Vorhees, whose political wisdom teeth were cut some years ago, rightly characterizes the idea that the republicans really wish to see the democrats control the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress, as absurd. Said he: "The idea that the republicans will stand back or give in an inch is as ridiculous as the story that the Democrats are afraid to meet the issue and organize the Senate, and the last is an insult to the intelligence of every democrat. We will assume all responsibility and we are ready to begin to-morrow if need be. The democratic party can be depended upon to do two things—remove the unjust burdens of taxation from the necessaries of life and provide the necessary revenue for the government. The rupublicans are prone to talk of our mistakes. We may have made mistakes, but theirs have been crimes."

It is now certain that when Senator Hale made that public statement about his and other republicans wishing to see the democrats control the Senate his intention was to throw the democrats off their guard in order that a deep laid republican scheme might be carried out to defeat the will of the people by purchasing votes enough in certain state legislatures to retain control of the Senate and enable the protected millionaries to continue to pocket their exorbitant profits. The schemers, among whom are such experts as Clarkson, Manley and Estee, met in Washington and their meetings were attended by millionaries Alger and Pullman, who, it is supposed, are the purse holders for the ring which wants to buy some more protection.

Little things count up. The House committee on Appropriations in its work of preparing the sundry civil appropriation bill has discovered that the eight hour law passed at the last session will increase the expenditures of the government about 15 per cent.

Democratic printers who expect to stick type in the big Government Printing Office in the near future, whether Mr. Harrison extends the civil service rules to that establishment or not, will be interested in Representative Scott's bill prohibiting the employment of apprentices in that office. Mr. Scott says only journeymen should be employed by the government; that boys who wish to learn to be printers and pressmen should do so in private establishments, and that his bill will pass.

It has about been decided to hold a joint caucus of the democrats in the House and Senate in a few days for the purpose of mapping out just what business, exclusive of appropriation bills, shall be taken up at this session.

Representative Gear, of California, the author of the present anti-Chinese law, which the Treasury officials say will not work, has his fighting blood up, and somebody may catch it very soon. He says the law can easily be enforced and that to talk of repealing it without having really tried to enforce it, as the bill introduced by Representative Andrews of Massachusetts, provides, is simply cowardice, and will be so regarded by the whole world.

A poll of the House and Senate shows a majority in favor of the restriction of imigration in some way at this session, but an agreement has yet to be reached upon the best method of doing it, although the one years suspension appears to be the favorite method.

Senator Teller says the silver men will oppose the repeal of the present silver law until a substitute that is better is proposed.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, who managed Speaker Crisp's last campaign is confident that Mr. Crisp will be Speaker of the next House. He says: "Of course there will be an opposing candidate or candidates; the Speakership of the House is too great an honor for any man to expect to get without opposition, but the opposition has not, in my opinion, the remotest chance of becoming strong enough to defeat Mr. Crisp."

### Death on the Rails.

Greensboro Record.]

Yesterday's passenger train on the C. F. road which arrived here at 12:15 p. m., ran over a man one mile south of Julian, which is in Randolph county. He was lying on the edge of the track with his head and one arm on the rail. The engineer did not see him until it was too late and one wheel of the engine ran over him decapitating him and cutting off one arm. A gentleman who was on the cars jumped off immediately and taking hold of his arm, found there was no pulse, and that it was perfectly cold. His legs were also cold. The body was taken on board the train and carried to Julian, where it was ascertained that his name was Dills McMasters, of Randleman. On his person were found two bottles of whiskey, one full and the other partially empty, a powder horn and powder, some gun caps, &c. Whether he was killed and placed on the track or had fallen there in a fit is not known, but the condition of the body indicates that he was dead before the train hit him.

### The Train Robbers.

Wilmington Star.]

The train robbers caught plundering a train on the W., C. & A. R. R. last week (as published in the *Star*) are white men, not negroes. Three of the gang are in jail at Florence.

It is reported that the same or another band of robbers have been operating on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad.

The Baptist State Convention adjourned on Monday last, says the Raleigh *Chronicle*. Its deliberations were characterized by intelligence and conservatism and we trust will prove far-reaching in their beneficence. It was a pleasure to have such a representative body of Christians in our midst, and we have been gratified by so many expressions of the delegates favorable to the hospitality of Raleigh. The gates of this city are never closed to the visitor, and the doors of our homes are ever open to him.

### Buckle's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. it is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT HIT
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S.

In the selection of my line of
LADIES' WRAPS,
I have made the greatest hit of the season, and the great rush for these beautiful goods attest their genuine merit both as to price and quality. I have just received by express my
Fourth Installment of Wraps,
which are (if such a thing be possible) even prettier and cheaper than the first. These goods come in all the latest novelties, and are perfect in fit and elegant in material. Those who desire to add this essential to their outdoor toilette, would do well to call at once and make their selection while they can secure their size.
FRANK THORNTON.
12—1—92 3t

G. H. WHALEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Broker and Auctioneer,
COLLECTING AGENCY.
PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD ON SMALL COMMISSION.
12—1—92.

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBERG
Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
GRANITE WORKS
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.
The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODWIN & REMSBERG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
10—6, 92—tf

W. J McNAUGHTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
All Kinds of Building Material,
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,
A SPECIALTY.
Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.
Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.
NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,
Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.
My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.
Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.
Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

To the Ladies!
We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.
We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

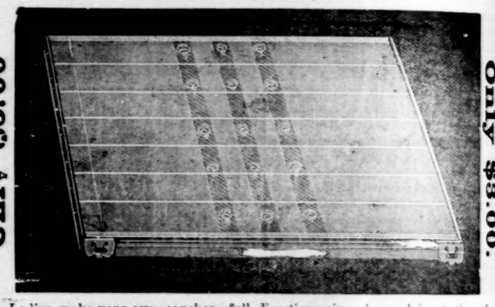
The Fayetteville Steam Laundry
Under New Management,
BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
LAUNDRY WORK
AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.
Give us a Trial.
Fayetteville Steam Laundry
11—17—92 tf

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.
First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

Write for Information—FREE.
THE

TRADE MARK, PATENTED.
Write for Advice—FREE.
IS a Speedy, Safe and Sure Cure for ALL Ailments. It is CHEAP because it Never Wears Out—because it Saves Doctors' Fees and Druggists' Bills. VALUABLE because it is absolutely reliable. Call and see It or write for description. A 50-page book Free on application.
Atlantic Electropoise Co.,
1405 New York Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

WALTER WATSON,
Send for Catalogue.
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, SHELLS, WADS,
CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT POUCHES, CARTRIDGE BELTS, CARTRIDGE BAGS, GUN CASES, RELOADING TOOLS, CLEANING TOOLS,
Send for Catalogue.
Sausage Mills; Sausage Stuffers;
Fire Dogs, Fire Shovels and Tongs;
PUMPS, POINTS, PIPE.
Axes--all makes and kinds.
Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Terra Cotta Stove Flue Pipe.

Prices Cut all to Pieces!
—TO MAKE ROOM TO DISPLAY MY—
BEAUTIFUL NEW HOLIDAY GOODS
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THIS NICE WOVEN WIRE SUPPORTED MATTRESS TO FIT ANY BED
Only $3.00

Only $3.00.
Ladies make your own couches—full directions given by applying to the undersigned. An attractive Antique Brass Towel Rack only 15c., a thirteen pin Hat Rack only 25c., or a nice Oak 16th century finish Hall Tree with German Mirror only $6.00 just think, a nice Wardrobe for $7.00—how cheap. Everything in stock at panic prices. Call early.
WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
ACROSS THE STREET FROM WILLIAMS HALL, HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg Co. BALTIMORE.
—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.
PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
Patapsco Superlative Patent,
The Premier Flour of America,
Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.
The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.
Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does a General Banking Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

SHORT CROPS
Necessitate Close Margins.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE LINE OF
COOK STOVES.
HEATING STOVES
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
PUMPS, TINWARE HOLLOW-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which we will sell at very close figures.
We also have a full line of
Iron Mantels and Grates.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Have your Stoves repaired and fitted up before the cold weather is on you.
McMILLAN BROS.
Oct. 13, 1892—tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office in Law Row, near Ecclea's Bridge.
10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1890. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

# THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 15, 1892.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

*RATES OF ADVERTISING.*

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each sub. e quent publication. Four weeks constitute a month Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by corres pondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEVER CLOSED.—H. L. HALL—Notice.
THE DICTIONARY HOLDER.
CHAS. GLOVER—For Sale.
A. W. RAY—Sale of Land.
ROSE & LEAK—New Goods.
C. A. SNOW & Co.—Patents.
KING BROS.—New Drug Store.
KARL'S CLOVER ROOT—4th page.
J. C. HAIGH—Stockholders' Meeting.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—For Christmas.
Q. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—To Re-establish.
A. J. PEMBERTON & Co.—Christmas Goods.

Let somebody suggest a new enterprise for Fayetteville!

King Bros. New Drug Store in Hotel LaFayette Building is very tastefully fitted up.

**Methodist Conference.**

The North Carolina Conference of the Southern Methodist Church, met in Goldsboro yesterday, Bishop Duncan presiding.

**Dr. Thos. H. Sutton Again Honored.**

Governor Holt has appointed Col. Sutton a member of the Board of Trustees of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College at Greensboro.

The Old North State German Club gave a delightful ball in the Hotel La Fayette's beautiful dinning-room Monday night. Exquisite music was furnished by the Harpers.

**Still Another Robbery.**

The Company's store at Hope Mills was visited by robbers last Friday night, and considerable stuff taken therefrom. Entrance was made at the window. Nothing to apprehend the offenders has developed as yet.

**'King' Cotton.**

Fayetteville's market receipts of cotton for this season to date are 9,500 against 6,500 for the same period of 1891. Much of this cotton was marketed, not from the immediate section about Fayetteville, but from points along our railroads.

**Ladies' Memorial Association.**

There will be a meeting of the Ladies Memorial Association at the residence of Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, on Rowan street, Friday afternoon, the 16th inst. at 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to transact other important business.

Manager of the Opera House informs us that he has two of the best Companies booked of the season—Lizzie Evans, for Dec. 23rd in Little Blacksmith, and the Fast Mail, with the grandest scenic production on the road for Dec. 26th. Don't fail to see them. Tickets will soon be on sale at usual place.

**Service on the Atlantic Coast Line.**

Fast mail trains, Nos. 27 and 14, will run through Fayetteville, beginning Jan'y 1st, 1893. Also, the regular mails, Nos. 15 and 66, with Pullman cars attached; the Florida special vestibule, three times a week, beginning January 18th. Trains Nos. 23 and 78 will run *via* Wilmington as heretofore.

**Reduced Rates on Atlantic Coast Line.**

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets over its line North in Carolina on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons at Raleigh, N. C., at reduced rates. Tickets will be on sale January 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, limited to Jan'y 16th, 1893. The rate from Fayetteville will be $4.40.

**Bound Over to Court.**

Two "colored gentlemen" will take their Xmas dinner in a prison cell. Jno. Porter and Arthur Nash, both colored, suspects in the recent robbery of Mr. E. L. Clark's store, were given a hearing before Trial Justice Gaster on Monday. The two were committed to jail to await trial at the next term of Cumberland County Superior Court. Probably an alibi can be proven as to one of the prisoners, so it is said.

**$3 State Building at the World's Fair—But a Training School for Women in N. C.**

A Raleigh correspondent says: The ladies who have in charge the collection of the Virginia Dare memorial fund find that those who contributed to it for the purpose of erecting a State building at Chicago will let their contributions stand for a new purpose, namely, the erection of a memorial building in this State, which is to be a training school for women. Your correspondent was informed that $5,000 are in hand, and the plan is to locate the memorial institution at the place in the State which makes the largest contributions. This has for several years been the plan in regard to the public buildings.

**Boiler Explosion at Red Springs, N. C.—Appalling Fatality.**

About 7 o'clock Saturday morning the boiler to the works of the Red Springs Lumber company exploded with terrifific effect. Two colored workmen, Ed. Hurley and Anderson Pegues, were instantly killed, Hurley being blown almost to atoms. Alex Walker and Earnest Rice, also colored, were badly wounded. Walker may die. The building by the side of which the boiler was located was completely wrecked and pieces of the boiler were thrown hundreds of yards. The cause of the explosion is attributed to carelessness of the fireman, who let the water run out. The pecuniary loss is slight, as the engine and other machinery are but slightly damaged, and the building was of but little value.

**Pemberton—Harrall.**

Yesterday morning at 8.30 o'clock in St. John's Church, one of the most stylish and fashionable marriages of the season, was solemnized by Rev. Thos. Atkinson, rector. The contracting parties were Miss Carrie Lippitt Pemberton, one of Fayetteville's most charming and piquant beauties, daughter of Col. J. A. Pemberton, and Mr. A. G. Harrall, a prominent young business man of Rocky Mount.

The church was handsomely and effectively decorated with ferns and pine, the centre piece back of the altar being a large four-leaf clover of ferns, beautifully emblematical of the "good luck" wished this happy couple by their throngs of admiring friends gathered to witness their nuptials.

To the inspiring strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march, the bribal party entered the church and grouped themselves picturesquely around the altar in diamond shape, the groom entering from the vestry on the arm of his best man, Mr. J. L. Prior, of Raleigh, and the bride being escorted to the alter by her brother Mr. W. H. Pemberton. The attendants were Miss Rebecca Haigh and Mr. Rob. Williams; Miss Mary McRae and Mr. A. J. Cook; Miss Nellie Pemberton and Mr. Ed. R. McKethan, with Miss Laura Pemberberton as Maid of Honor, her escort being Mr. H. J. Marsh. The ushers were Messrs. T. H. Pemberton, W. C. McDuffie, Jr., Hector McGeachy and J. D. Williams, Jr. The costume of the bride was a tailor made suit of gray, with apple green velvet vest. She carried in her hand a lovely bouquet of niphetos roses and maiden hair ferns. The bridesmaid's wore white silks and white hats covered with ostrich tips, carrying loose bouquets of white roses and ferns.

On the preceding evening a most delightful and elegant reception was given at the hospitable home of the bride, and many friends were present to enjoy its social pleasures. The interior house and table decorations were exquisite, and the many testimonials of esteem sent in by numerous friends evinced the popularity of the contracting parties.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrall left on the early morning train for their future home in Rocky Mount, carrying with them the congratulations and best wishes of their hosts of Fayetteville friends.

**Holiday Rates by Rail.**

On account of the Christmas holidays the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will sell tickets between all points on their line at the rate of four cents per mile for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale December 23rd to 26th, inclusive, and December 31st to January 2ad, inclusive, with extreme limit to January 4th, 1893. Rates between competitive points as follows:

Between Greenwood, S. C., and Fayetteville, $9.20; Greensboro, 8.95; Wilmington, $11.30.

Between Henderson, N. C., and Fayetteville, $4.85; Greensboro, $4.05; Wilmington, $7.05.

Between Maxton and Fayetteville, $1.45; Greensboro, $4.30; Wilmington, $3.50.

Between Newberry, S. C., and Wilmington, $10.15.

Between Raleigh and Fayetteville, $3.10; Greensboro, $3.25; Maxton, $4.60; Wilmington, $5.30.

Between Richmond, Va., and Fayetteville, $9.10; Maxton, $10.55.

Between Salisbury and Fayetteville, $5.40; Wilmington, $9.05.

Between Spartanburg, S. C., and Fayetteville, $8.45; Wilmington, $11.25.

Between Suffolk, Va., and Fayetteville, $7.65; Greensboro, $9.40; Maxton, $9.10; Greensboro, $9.00.

Between Sumter, S. C., and Fayetteville, $4.80; Greensboro, $8.65; Maxton, $3.35; Wilmington, $6.70.

Between Wadesboro and Fayetteville, $3.35.

Between Weldon and Fayetteville, $5.10; Greensboro, $7.15; Maxton, $7 05.

Between Wilmington and Fayetteville, $3.35; Greensboro, $7.10; Maxton, $3.50.

Between Winston-Salem and Fayetteville, $4.95; Greensboro, $1.10; Maxton, $6.40; Wilmington, $8.20.

Between Asheville and Fayetteville, $11.50; Maxton, $11.50.

Between Fayetteville and Greensboro, $3.85; Maxton, $1.45; Wilmington, $3.35.

Between Greensboro and Maxton, $5.30; Wilmington, $7.10.

Between Greenville, S. C., and Fayetteville, $9.70; Maxton, $9.00.

**The Health of Fayetteville.**

We know of no town of its size in America that is freer from epidemics and scourges. There is every natural and artificial reason why such should be the case. The porous character of the soil; the sand-filtered water with which the town is supplied by hydrant, in such contrast with the well water of the red clay towns, and which analysis proves to be the purest drunk by any community in North Carolina; the excellent sewer drainage system of the town, far in advance of that of any other city in the State; its mild winters and temperate summers; the glorious air of the surrounding sandhills; the lung balm of the pine odors—all combine to make Fayetteville and the adjacent country one of the most inviting sanitariums to invalid travellers; and a permanent habitation for those whose business keeps them in one place at all seasons, more attractive than any we know of in the land.

Mr. Authur D. Pleasants, of Richmond, Va., General Southern Agent of the Agricultural Fire Insurance Co., of Watertown, N. Y., represented in this city by Mr. Jno. Underwood, promptly paid the losses sustained in our late fires.

The robbers have been compelled to retreat a good deal the worse for their visit to this city (several having been captured) and from the accounts of the Wilmington papers seem to have made that city their headquarters for the present.

Our merchants have large and beautiful stocks of Xmas. goods on hand and our neighbors of the adjoining counties can certainly do no better than by coming to Fayetteville to make their purchases.

Mr. A. J. Pemberton, a prominent young business man of Fayetteville, spent Sunday in Charlotte—on business, but of what nature "we dinna choose to tell." Suffice it to say his time was most pleasantly occupied.

**People and their Movements.**

Mrs. Hanna Drury is at Mrs. D. G. MacRae's, and will spend the winter here.

Mrs. E. W. Bristow, of Clio, S. C., is visiting her father, Mr. Chas. Kennedy.

Mrs. Dr. W. B. Phillips passed through Fayetteville, Monday, en route for New York.

Mr. Edwin Kyle and wife are here. They will make Fayetteville their home, much to the joy of their many friends.

Mr. Thos. H. Pemberton is at home to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Carrie Pemberton.

Col. J. A. Worth and wife left the city by river steamer for a short stay at his Bladen plantation.

Maj. W. F. Campbell, we are pleased to note, is convalescing after quite a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. Morgan Turrentine, of Fayetteville, accompanied by his young friend Mr. Dodo Wightman, spent Sunday in Wilmington.

Mrs. B. R. Huske, who has been visiting her father, Mr. W. H. Oliver, in Newbern, returned home Monday, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Attmore.

Dr. Benbow, Messrs. H. P. Jones, Morrison Divine, B. F. McBryde, W. B. Mears, W. A. Faulkner, Petersburg, Va., Mrs. M. D. Clark are registered at the Hotel LaFayette.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, pastor of Hay Street Methodist Church, is in Goldsboro, in attendance at the session of the North Carolina Conference of the Southern Methodist Church.

Mr. Gilliam, of the Reidsville N. C. *Review*, paid the OBSERVER a pleasant call the past week. So did Mr. H. M. Clark, who informed us that one of the two men who were so seriously injured by the explosion at Red Springs, has since died.

**A House Warming.**

We quote from an Erie Penn. newspaper, what will interest the many friends of Rev. Jno. Huske, son of Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, of Fayetteville, viz:

There was a very large number of the parishioners of Rev. John Huske and many from other parishes and other denominations as well, who gathered last night at the new rectory of St. Paul's on Seventh street to dedicate the rector's home, which is a gift from Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Reed. The rectory is an ideal one in its arrangement and furnishing and it was filled with the friends of Mr. Huske, who came to congratulate him upon his elegant new home. The house was furnished in the main by the ladies of St. Agnes Guild of St. Paul's, and show many a trace of feminine taste in selection and arrangement. The library is perhaps the most striking room of all and it would seem that a man far less gifted than the rector of St. Paul's might in the midst of uch a delicate blending of color and such attractive finishing and furnishing breathe inspiration for sermons of beauty and power.

The reception hours were from 7:30 to 10:30 and the formal parts of the affair consisted in the benediction services. The surplieed choir marched through the house singing a processional, finally entering the front parlor where the Lord's prayer was repeated, followed by a few words by the rector. A pleasant social evening followed, pleasantly varied by refreshments which were served at the proper time.

During the evening the following telegram was received by Mr. Huske from Rev. G. A. Carstensen, formerly of Erie but now rector of St. Paul's Church in Indianapolis.

CINCINNATTI, O., Nov. 28, 1892.

*Rev. John Huske, Erie, Pa.:*

Best wishes for good cheers, continued prosperity, richest spiritual blessings.

G. A. CARSTENSEN.

**State Bank Circulation.**

N. Y. World.]

"A puzzled Democrat" writes from Forest Port, N. Y., to ask enlightment concerning the proposed repeal of the law taxing State bank notes out of existence. He asks:

Does the Democratic party favor this repeal? What would the effect of such repeal be?

Yes, the Democratic party in its national platform favored the repeal of the tax. The reasons for repeal may be succinctly stated as follows:

1. State bank notes are not money. They have no legal-tender quality and nobody proposes to give them such quality. They are nothing more nor less than negotiable notes, and the right to issue negotiable notes belongs to every person. The law preventing State banks from issuing them is in violation of this right.

2. The country sorely needs increased and better distributed banking facilities. The cry for "more money," in response to which some of the most dangerous proposals ever made in politics have come, really reflects the need not of more money but of greater, better distributed and more readily accessible banking facilities. The repeal of the prohibitory tax would lead naturally to the multiplication of local banks and supply this need. It would give employment to capital in every town, render aid upon occasion to farmers, local merchants and manufacturers everywhere and check the tendency of currency to flow to the great cities to become there involved in hurtful enterprises of speculation.

3. It would give to the country an increased and more elastic currency. The bank issues would flow out in advances upon crops at the moment they were needed, and would be retired by natural processes as soon as the need was past.

4. As these notes would not be legal-tender money, their circulation would depend upon the soundness of the banks issuing them and the excellence of the State laws governing their issue. There would be every inducement therefore for the banks to keep their credit above suspicion, and for the several States to enact rigid laws to insure the certain redemption of their bank notes. Indeed, the act of Congress repealing the prohibitory tax would probably be made applicable only in States whose laws provide for the perfect security of bank issues.

5. The national-bank system is manifestly coming to an end by reason of the progressive extinction of the debt on which it is founded. The volume of national bank circulation is rapidly decreasing. Some other form of currency must take its place or the country must suffer from contraction. A well-guarded system of State bank circulation is the best substitute that financial ingenuity has been able to devise.

6. The repeal of the prohibitory tax would bring into use as a basis of bank circulation a great volume of municipal securities, water bonds and other improvement debentures which are now not available for such purposes, but which are secure as any paper pledge of credit can be made. This would add to the market for such securities and tend to stimulate local improvements by rendering them financially easier and cheaper.

7. The cry of "wildcat money" is altogether false and misleading. There is no more reason why State bank notes should be insecure than why any other debt obligation should be so. As a matter of fact, even at the period of wildest "wildcatting," there were only a few States in which the currency issues were discredited. There were many whose bank notes—those of New York among them—remained as good as gold up to the time when they were taxed out of existence. The only reason that all were not good was the lack of sound banking laws in a few States. This lack is not likely to occur again in any State, and its occurrence may be effectually prevented by the act of repeal itself. None of the "wildcat" conditions exist now. The telegraph, the fast mails, the close and constant intercommunication of the people have done away with them forever. There is no reason why State bank notes should not now be as secure as were those of Kentucky, Georgia, Virginia and some other States in the old days, when those notes were not only redeemable in gold upon presentation but freely exchangeable with gold in all the financial centres.

Nobody wants "wildcat" banking or purposes to allow it. The proposed repeal of an arbitrary and unjust prohibitory tax is intended and well calculated to work great benefits to the people, with no corresponding disadvantages whatever.

**MARRIED.**

ANDREWS—BROWN—Mr. FRED H. ANDREWS, of New York, and Miss KATIE BROWN, of Fayetteville, N. C., were married at the Fifth Street Methodist Parsonage, Wilmington, N. C., by Rev. L. L. Nash, Wednesday night (Nov. 30th.) They will make Wilmington their home for the present.

WADDELL—JOHNSON—At Grace Church, Madison, New Jersey, November 29th, 1892, GRACE, youngest daughter of Theodore Taylor Johnson, of New York City, to ALFRED MOORE WADDELL, JR., of Wilmington.

CASHWELL—CARVER—At Roslin, N. C., Rockfish township, Mr. Jos. A. CASHWELL, of Robeson county, to Miss JULIA CARVER, of Hope Mills, No. 1, October 15th, 1892, by Jno. Smith, J. P.

BYRD—WICKER—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIE D. BYRD, of Moore county, to Miss CLAUDIE WICKER, of Hope Mills, No. 2, Dec. 5th, 1892, by John Smith, J. P.

GUITON—BRADY—At Roslin, N. C., Rockfish township, Mr. DAVID F. GUITON, of Quewhiffle township, to Miss FANNIE BRADY, of Rockfish, Dec. 11th, 1892, by Jno. Smith, J. P.

**DIED.**

LONDON—In Birmingham, Ala., on the 12th instant, of pneumonia, Capt. ROBERT LONDON, United States Army, aged 42 years. Capt. London is a cousin of Mr. A. A. London, Publisher of the *Chatham Record*.

**Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market**

Good Middling.....9¾
Middling.....9¼
Strict Low Middling.....8¾
Low Middling.....8¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

**Electric Bitters.**

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

**It Should be in Every House.**

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


# NEW GOODS!

Our Mr. Rose has just returned from the North with a

**LARGE STOCK**

OF ALL KINDS OF

**Seasonable Goods.**

The attention of the public is invited to their late purchases.

Respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Dec. 15, 1892—1t

**FOR CHRISTMAS!**

MANY BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN

**China, Glass-ware, Tin-ware, Cutlery, Lamps, &c., &c.**

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t

**"Never Closed."**

The LaFayette Cafe having secured the services of Mr. West, an experieneed Chef, we are prepared to serve seasonable delicacies.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t

**Carolina Baking Powder,**

Fresh and pure; made by

H. R. HORNE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

**A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.,**

Will Entertain the Venerable and Loveable

**Mr. Santa Claus**

AT THORNTON BLOCK THIS SEASON.

A pressing invitation is extended every one to call and pay their respects. This Grand Reception commences at once and continues during his stay with us. All are expected to attend.

Each and every day a general distribution will be made of one of the largest and most captivating stocks of

**Toys, Guns, Drums, Wagons, Dolls, &c., &c.**

ever unpacked in the South, at very small figures, so every one can get something, and at the same time pay their respects to our

**VENERABLE FRIEND.**

Come One! Come All! before the stock is picked over.

**THORNTON BLOCK**

# TOY HOUSE,

**Book and Music House,**

now overflowing with most attractive Goods for the Holidays.

Wedding Gifts and Fine Arts, and Brie-a-Brac; Christmas and New Year Cards; Novelties and any Book that can be called for; Pictures; Musical Instruments; and in short anything that can be called for.

REMEMBER

**A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.'S**

Toy House and Book and Music House in Thornton Block,

Both marvels of Beauty and Attraction open to every one

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

12—15

# NEW DRUG STORE.

We desire to announce to the public that we have just fitted up in the Hotel LaFayette building a handsome

**DRUG STORE,**

WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED APPOINTMENTS.

**Prescription Work a Specialty.**

A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our

**New and Varied Stock.**

Respectfully,

**KING BROS.**

Fayetteville, N. C.—12—15—tf

**The Bank of Fayetteville of Fayetteville,**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13, 1892.

**Stockholders' Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking house on Thursday, January 5th, 1893.

J. C. HAIGH, Cashier.

Dec. 15, 1892—2t

**For Sale.**

A Second-Hand Two-Horse Carriage will be sold at public auction at the Market House on Saturday, December 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

12—15—1t

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 5, 1892

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 713 of the Code, the following statement showing the items and nature of all compensation audited by the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County to the members thereof, severally, from December 1st, 1891, to December 5th, 1892, both inclusive, is submitted to the public:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. S. Cook, Chairman, 15 days services, | $30 0 | 30 00 |
| D. B. Gillis, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| D. B. Gillis, 330 miles traveled, | 16 50 | |
| | | $46 50 |
| W. J. Buie, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| W. J. Buie, 300 miles traveled, | 15 00 | |
| W. J. Buie, 2 days inspecting bridge, | 2 00 | |
| | | $47 00 |
| G. W. Graham, 15 days services, | 30 0 | |
| G. W. Graham, 870 miles traveled, | 43 50 | |
| | | $73 50 |
| Jas. D. Geddie, 15 days services, | 30 00 | |
| Jas. D. Geddie, 360 miles traveled, | 18 00 | |
| | | $48 00 |
| Total amount paid, | | $245 00 |

Total number of miles traveled 1,860.

There were no unverified accounts allowed, nor any allowance made the Board except as above stated.

I hereby certify the correctness of the foregoing statement.

H. L. HALL, Reg. Deeds, and ex-officio Clerk Board Commissioners.

Dec. 15, 1892—4t

**Sale of Land.**

By virtue of an oredr of the Superior Court in a proceeding to sell land to pay debts of John Williams, dec'd, I will on Thursday, January 12th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the lands upon which said William lived in Black River township, Cumberland county, N. C., viz: About 630 acres, bounded as in a deed of J. C. Williams to said John Williams, registered in Book M, No. 3, page 605, and ab ut 183 acres bounded as in a deed of L. C. Wade to John Williams, registered in Book D, No. 3, page 445.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in 6and 12 months, with 8 per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid. N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Dec 15, 1892.

# PATENTS

Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

**C. A. SNOW & CO.,**

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**Papers for Sale.**

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

**A KINDLY REQUEST.**

In view of the change contemplated by us in the business heretofore conducted under the firm name of Novitzky Bros., it is necessary that all accounts due the firm be promptly paid in order to a proper adjustment of their affairs; and we therefore take this method of urgently requesting our friends and patrons to call and settle their accounts. We have been patiently indulging our customers, and we feel that in evidence of their appreciation of our kindness, they will make no delay in responding to this polite request. An immediate response will very much oblige,

Yours truly,

NOVITZKY BROS.

12—8—2t

**Sale of Valuable Real Estate.**

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of Faulk and Tomlinson *vs.* Orrell, Executor, I will sell on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1893, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—The one-half interest of R. M. Orrell in the Blocker land, lying four miles south of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of McRae, Shaw and others, and containing about 160 acres.

Second—The house and lot on the south side of Railroad or Russell street, now occupied by Edwin Glover.

Third—The house and lot adjoining the one above described now occupied by Mrs. Julia G. Orrell.

Terms of sale, cash; time of sale 12 M.

For further particulars apply to

ED. R. MCKETHAN, Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

12—8—ts

**Sale of Land for Partition.**

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in proceedings for partition among the heirs of M B. Monroe I will, on Friday, January 6th, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, the following lands, viz:

1. About 2,100 acres on Crain's Creek, known as the Shaw Land.

2. About 200 acres on the Monroe Road north of Little River, adjoining the lands of Huske, Townsend and others.

3. About 24 acres on the south side of Little River, adjoining the lands of Fairley Murchison and others, and commonly known as "The Hooper Place" or the McDugald Place.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay one-third in cash, and to give note for one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest from sale at eight per cent. and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

12—8—ts

**Receiver's Notice.**

Having been appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Cape Fear Shingle Company, a corporation heretofore doing business in Stewart's Creek Township, Harnett County, N. C., near Cape Fear River, and having filed the bond as required by the order of appointment I will, on the 5th day of January, 1893, upon the premises of the corporation, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the property belonging to the said corporation, consisting of Machinery, Tools, Belting, Shafting, Pulleys, Engines, Boilers, Saws and a large lot of other valuable effects.

Hour of sale 12 o'clock noon.

All persons indebted in any manner to said corporation are notified to make payment to me at once, and save cost and expenses.

C. MCARTAN, Receiver.

Postoffice address Lillington, Harnett Co., N. C.

12—8—92—4t

**LAND SALE.**

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in J. D. Williams *vs.* Jonathan Evans and others, made at November Term, 1892, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on January 16th, at 12 o'clock M., one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Cedar Creek Township, about seven miles from town, being a part of the lands of the late Maj. Jonathan Evans. Said lands are particularly described in said decree and in Book Y, No. 3, page 151, Register's office of Cumberland County. Terms cash.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.

12—8—9t2

**Green and Black Teas,**

FRESH AND EXCELLENT,

just received by

H. R. HORNE.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—9t2

**Extra Fine Golden Crown Cologne.**

prepared expressly for the Holidays. Compare it with other brands.

H. R. HORNE.

**ELECTRIC BELT FREE.**

To introduce it and obtain agents, the undersigned firm will give away a few of their

$5 GERMAN ELECTRIC BELTS,

invented by Prof. Vander Weyde, President of the New York Electrical Society (U. S. Patent 257,647) a positive cure for Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, etc. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

12—8—9t. 4t

**WANTED,**

District, Special and Local Agents in North Carolina, for the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Good Territory open for successful men.

Address with references, and record in the business, if any,

JOHN B. CARY & SON, Gen'l Ag'ts for Virginia and North Carolina, Richmond, Va.

12—8—92—4t

**REMOVAL.**

**W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., THE DRUGGIST,**

is temporarily occupying the east store of the Thornton Block (two doors west of R. M. Nimocks's) where he will be glad to serve his old customers and the public generally.

12—10—tf

**NOTICE.**

Bids will be received for the construction of vaults in the Court House of Cumberland County till 12 M., on the first Monday of January, 1893. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.

H. L. HALL, Clerk Board of Commissioners.

12—8—2t

# TO RE-ESTABLISH.

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,**

announce to the trade that by January 5th, 1893, they will again be ready for business in the store on North-east Corner Market Square, Person Street, opposite Solberry's Drug Store.

Here we shall be pleased to see all our former customers and many new ones besides.

IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL STOCK OF

**Heavy Groceries and General Merchandise,**

which will be largely increased, we will also carry a full line of

**Fancy and Family Groceries,**

by which we hope to attract a large volume of city trade.

The people tell us they can't do without

**"PERFECTION,"**

and we shall continue offering this justly popular brand of Flour at the usual low price.

Our reputation for "low prices" for standard goods is already so well established amongst our regular trade as to require no further comment.

All are invited to call and test the strength of this claim,

**on and after the date above mentioned.**

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.**

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1892.

**W. H NEWBERRY & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**FURNITURE**

—AND—

**House Trimmings,**

**DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.**

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEF. RE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

**COOL SPRING MILL**

—AND—

**PERSON STREET.**

**H. H. H.**

We can sell you at very low figures some very useful articles for Christmas presents. We suggest:

A Guaranteed Razor; a Strop;
A Shaving Brush; a Pocket Knife;
A Pair Warranted Scissors or Shears;
A Carving Knife and Fork; a Cooking Stove;
A Set Harness; a Flobert Rifle; Cartridges;
A Bag Shot; Powder; Loaded Shells;
Brass Andirons; Shovel and Tongs;
A Boy's Axe; a Saw; Hammer; or Hatchet; a Pair of Scales.

We would remind the ladies we have BRASS TACKS, CUP HOOKS, SCREW HOOKS, SCREW EYES, CHINA NAILS, &c.

We will be pleased to see you at our store.

**HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.**

12—8—92—tf

**NEILL McKINNON,**

**Commission - Merchant,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

**Cotton and Naval Stores.**

**Consignments Solicited.**

10—6, 92—3m

**None Better to be Found.**

**What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.**

**Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!**

Ingram has just received car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*

Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.

N. INGRAM.

Sept. 29, 1892—tf

**E. L. CLARK,**

**GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,**

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

**COUNTRY PRODUCE**

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

**Fresh Meats, Etc.**

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

9—17, 92.

**THE DICTIONARY HOLDER**

Did you ever learn what fabulous results grew out of the manufacture by Mr. Noyes of an ornamental stand to hold the dictionary? The story reads like a fable, but to tell it one must ask another question: Have you ever noticed the advertisement of the Aermotor Company, which starts out as follows:

**45 sold in '88**
**2,288 sold in '89**
**6,268 sold in '90**
**20,049 sold in '91**
**60,000 will be sold in '92**

Well, that establishment belongs to Le Verne W. Noyes, and the means with which it was built up until it is the third largest user of steel in the West (being only exceeded by two of the great Harvester companies) was wholly furnished by the Dictionary Holder business. This brings us back to the Holder, and suggests inquiry as to how it took and held and still holds the field, increasing rapidly from year to year.

The secret of that success is this: Mr. Noyes has made a most perfect, artistic and meritorious article, and has maintained a high standard of excellence and supplied the article at a low price. The merit of these Dictionary Holders has been so great that they literally sold themselves, and in such great quantities that a small profit on each one has made the result above mentioned.

They have gone to almost every habitable portion of the globe, even to the remote islands of the sea, and are kept by all booksellers.

**A GREAT ATTRACTION**

—AT—

**FRANK THORNTON'S**

**CLOTHING STORE!**

A great gathering of clothing buyers have pronounced my stock of

**Fall and Winter Clothing**

—TO BE THE—

**LARGEST and CHEAPEST**

EVER DISPLAYED BY ANY CLOTHING HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For the past eight or ten years I have controlled the clothing trade of this section of the State, because it is a well-known fact that I offer no garments that are not cut in the newest styles, and style goes a long way now.

**Not less than $40,000 worth of Clothing**

is now shown at my Clothing Store, at prices that will suit the times. This immense stock includes

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE PRINCE ALBERT FROCK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE STRAIGHT CUT SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE CUTAWAY SACK SUITS.

MEN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

These goods come in all the most

**DESIRABLE STYLES and COLORS,**

and an inspection of them will convince the most skeptical, that this stock is indeed a great attraction. I show also an immense line of

**Boy's and Youths' Clothing,**

INCLUDING

**OVERCOATS,**

which will be sold exceedingly cheap. I mention specially a line of **BOY'S SUITS** for school wear which will *defy all competition* as to price. Parents are earnestly invited to call and examine this line of goods.

Don't forget that I have a line of SAMPLES for custom work, and will always guarantee a perfect fit.

This stock of goods was bought to sell, and I am prepared to compete with any house either in this city or elsewhere, so that everybody who intends buying a new suit, will find just what they want, and will save money by calling at my Clothing Store.

**FRANK THORNTON.**

Fayetteville, N. C., 9—22, 92.

**Established 58 Years.**

We have in our employ now, and have had for two years past,

**Mr. Bernhard F. Grohman,**

OF SWEDEN,

who came to us endorsed by the fine Jewelry trade of Connecticut's Capitol City as a "gentleman absolutely reliable and a skillful watchmaker." During his four years' service in the famous establishment of

## COTTON AND THE TARIFF.

**Decreased Power of Raw Cotton to Purchase Manufactured Calico.**

Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, of Virginia.

In England and other free markets calico goes down when cotton goes down, but in this country with unprotected cotton falling, protected calico is rising. In 1840 standard calico sold in England at over 11 cents where it now sells fore barely a third of that. Improved machinery and new labor saving inventions have brought down the free trade price, and the "protected" price necessarily follows it down, with only such difference as can be maintained under the high tax shutting out competition. But while this is true, a pound of cotton will buy less calico now than in 1856 under what the Republicans call "Democratic free trade." In 1856 with middling cotton at 10.30 cents a pound and standard calico at 9.50 cents a yard, a pound of cotton bought 1.08 yards of Calico. This week with middling cotton at 6.15 cents a pound and standard prints at 6.50 cents a yard, a pound of cotton buys only a little over nine-tenths of a yard of calico.

Comparing the prices of middling cotton in 1864 and in February of this year we find that in 1864 one pound of cotton would buy over three yards of calico, while in February of this year it would buy only a yard and a third. In bleached shirtings a pound of cotton would buy two yards in 1864 and only three-quarters of a yard in February, 1892. The following table was prepared on the basis of February prices they being the latest given in the Treasury manual of statistics for the year:

| A Pound of Middling Cotton. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| Buying power in shirtings 1864, Measured by its own price | 100 |
| Buying power in shirtings Feb'y, 1892, | 37½ |
| Loss of buying power in 28 years | 64 |
| Buying power in Calico, 1864 | 100 |
| Buying power in calico, 1891 | 44 4-9 |
| Loss of buying power in 28 years | 55 60 |

Before the passage of the McKinley bill the great improvements in machinery were resulting in rapid cheapening of the free trade prices of the manufactured necessaries of life, and protected prices were falling accordingly. In 1890 a pound of middling cotton bought nearly a yard and three quarters (1.64 yards) of standard calico. This week a pound of middling cotton buys not quite a yard (0.97 yard) of calico.

Thus although prior to 1860 under the Democratic tariff calico sold for 3 cents a yard above its present price in money, it sold for very considerably less in its own raw material than it does now. And while cotton has gone down since the passage of the McKinley bill, the protected calico manufactured from this cheaper cotton has gone up. It makes a difference, and the difference counts all along the line. In 1890 a 500 pound bale of cotton would buy 820 yards of standard calico. Now it will buy only 485 yards. The bale of cotton has lost 335 yards of calico in buying power in the two years of McKinley prices. "Every one cuts a thong from the farmer's hide," says the German proverb. This is one of the ways the cutting is done under the McKinley bill.

### Will Oil and Water Mix.

The declaration made by certain of the socialist leaders in Berlin a day or two since, that men of the very loftiest military rank were in sympathy with them, tells—if true—a very significant story. The socialism of to-day is not, if we are to judge by its development, that elevated if somewhat Utopian theory of human brotherhood on which Foutier delighted to descant more than fifty years ago. That the army should sympathize with the modern socialist is almost to say that he has his shoulder under the throne itself. The sword and bayonet have not always been the instruments of the patriot's cause—more often, perhaps, the agent in the hands of the tyrant and oppressor.

Charles I., who more than any prince in Christendom, believed in the "divine right of kings," expiated his many crimes against his people only after the genius of Cromwell had raised a sniveling, psalm-singing set of Roundheads who fought like devils incarnate; true, his son, who reigned with a sort of mild but really despotic sway, had no army, as Macaulay says, which could not have been routed by the London train-bands at half an hour's notice. But the people were sick of strife, and really had a liking for that kindly ruler, sensualist and scoffer at virtue as he was.

Not even the historic efforts of La Fayette could save the heads of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette after the National Guard fraternized with the people. Bonaparte's wonderful hold upon the French soldiers made his return to Elba possible, but a force greater than his overwhelmed him at Waterloo. Napoleon III was the arbiter of Europe as long as he kept well in hand that splendid army which made the Italian campaign; but, broken and disorganized, it brought him Sedan and the ignominy of a captive.

When the armies of Europe generally "sympathize" with socialism crowned heads may look out for themselves.

### You Can Read the Bible Through in Fifty Hours.

Wilmington Messenger.

People do not read the Bible. They are afraid of it. Thousands of church members never read it. Other thousands but seldom. It is not a big book as to length as so many seem to think. It is indeed a "big book" in the light of eternity and the destiny of the immortal soul. You can read the Bible through in how many hours, think you? You who have not tried it think it would take a year or two years or longer. There are twenty-four hours in a day. It will not take much over two days to read it. *Bible Reader* says that "the actual time required is fifty hours, unless you read it as you would a novel, in which case you can get through it in forty hours. Try a book at a time. The fifty chapters of Genesis may be read in two hours and twenty minutes, and every one of the hundred and fifty Psalms may be read in three hours. The longest book in the New Testament may be read in an hour and a half, and the shortest in just one minute. If the New Testament were printed in attractive type and put in the hands of a rapid reader for the first time, he would devour it in nine hours."

The average man has fifteen pockets in his clothes, thus: in trousers two front pockets, two hip and one watch pockets; in vest, two outside pockets, two inside and a watch pocket, in coat, two outside, two tail pockets, and a car-ticket pocket. A woman has but one pocket, but she could find as good through a man's fifteen pockets before he could find her one.

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## THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Senate.**

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats, | 44 |
| In Doubt. | 3 |
| People's Party, | 2 |
| Republicans, | 1 |
| Total, | 50 |

**House.**

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— —— r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— —— r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— —— d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— —— r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon— J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— —— r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— —— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ——, r.
Washington.—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

**Summary.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Democrats | 93 |
| Republicans | 11 |
| People's party | 12 |
| In doubt | 4 |


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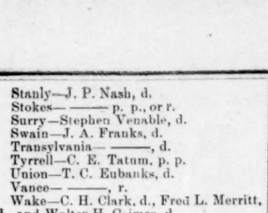


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B. R. HUSKE, Agent, 9–29, 92—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 27th, 1892.


| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 5:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 8:27 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 9:48 " |
| Leave Climax, | 11:44 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12.15 p. m. |
| Leave Greensboro, | 12:25 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:22 " |
| Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove, | 1:55 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:33 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 3:02 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 4:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 12:00 noon. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 1:22 p. m. |
| Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 1:52 " |
| Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove, | 2:30 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 2:57 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 3:40 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:45 " |
| Leave Climax, | 4:13 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 6:00 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 7:20 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:46 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 11:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 5:40 a. m. |
| Leave Maxton, | 6:30 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 7:02 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 7:43 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 8:02 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3. Daily, Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 7:47 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 8:05 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 8:49 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 9:20 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 10:15 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 12, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:40 a. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 8:35 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:20 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 11, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:55 p. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 4:20 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 6:00 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. | No 18. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 11:00 a. m. | 5:00 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 12:20 p. m. | 6:15 " |
| Arrive Madison, | 1:10 " | 7:05 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. | No. 17. Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 1:50 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 3:08 " | 8:50 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 4:25 " | 10:00 " |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 a. m., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES.
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| Dated Oct. 8, 1892. | No. 23, Daily. | No. 27, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Weldon | 12 30 P. M. | 5 43 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 1 40 " | 6 36 P. M. |
| Arrive Tarboro | *2 18 P. M. | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro | 12 58 P. M. | *6 00 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilson | 2 18 P. M. | 7 00 |
| Leave Wilson | *2 30 " | ..... |
| Arrive Selma | 3 25 " | ..... |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 5 20 " | ..... |
| Leave Goldsboro | 3 15 " | 7 40 |
| Leave Warsaw | 4 14 " | ..... |
| Leave Magnolia | 4 27 " | 8 40 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilmington | 6 00 " | 9 55 P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| Dated May 31, 1892. | No. 14. Daily. | No. 78, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 12 35 A. M. | 9 15 A. M. |
| Leave Magnolia | 1 54 A. M. | 10 57 " |
| Leave Warsaw | ..... | 11 11 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro | 2 55 A. M. | 12 05 P. M. |
| Leave Fayetteville | ..... | *9 30 A. M. |
| Leave Selma | ..... | 11 15 " |
| Arrive Wilson | ..... | 12 10 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | 3 35 A. M. | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 4 03 A. M. | 1 30 " |
| Arrive Tarboro | *6 30 A. M. | *2 18 " |
| Leave Tarboro | ..... | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Weldon | 5 05 A. M. | 2 55 P. M. |

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:30 A M, Greenville 8:40 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:25 A M. Weldon 11:45 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:30 A. M., arrive Parmele 9:00 A. M., returning leaves Parmele 7:00 P. M., arrives Washington 8:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:20 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:50 A M 9:50 A M. Arrive Tarboro 11:00 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:0 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 3 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
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Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) who ther soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

Parents are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights

Thousands of soldiers drawing from $2 to $10 per month under the old law are entitled to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pensioned, but also for others, whether due to service or not.

Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

Survivors, and their widows, of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or Florida Indian Wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.

Mexican War soldiers and their widows also entitled, if sixty-two years of age or disabled or dependent.

Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been grated under later laws or not.

Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.

Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war who have lost their original papers.

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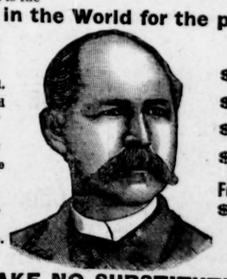

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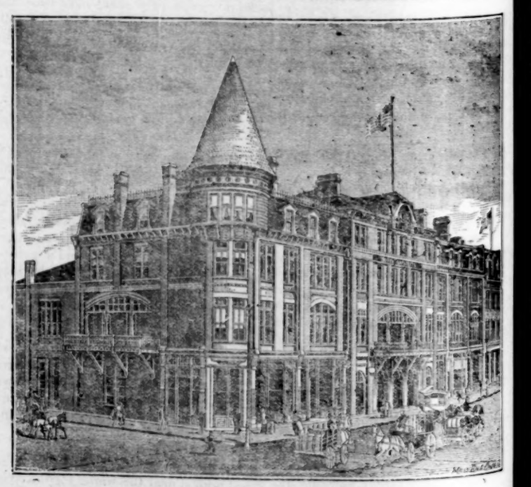

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